

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER
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One will be required for all kinds of work at the time the work is executed.

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All communications on business addressed to the editors, will receive due attention.

No paper discontinued until all arrangements are paid, except at the option of the editors.

The above rates of subscription and for advertising will be strictly and invariably charged.

Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

OLD FOGIES AND YOUNG ROGUES.—Events move on in circles, instead of straight lines; and a mill-horse is the type of progress. The very newest fashion of the day in politics is as old as Solomon, or rather of his son Rehobaham. The question was in his time, as it is now, shall the old men, the togies as they are now called, rule the State, or shall the politicians listen to the advice of the young men? This is now the pressing inquiry of the Democratic party. On one side are ranged the Casses, Butlers, and Buchanans, on the other, the little giant Douglass and his host of young men, advancing strong measures for foreign violence and domestic proscription.

These young Democrats have read the book of Kings in their leisure hours, and have no idea of taking up an old fogie Rehobaham candidate for the throne but intend to strike for Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, and thereby make sure of ten tribes at least out of the twelve of the American Israel. The device is all the better for being old; because it has been tried and found successful. When Solomons are lacking, the community must resort to Jeroboams, and not till then. But the Whigs still possess too many noble specimens of the Wise Man in their ranks to leave the country an apology for taking up with any immature pretender to the White House, whose little finger will be found to weigh heavier on the country than the loins of his predecessors.

The pressure of the times is toward foreign enterprise—intervention in politics, as well as trade; and principles of policy at home must be moulded into accommodation to them. Such principles are not fashioned, like antique statues, after ideal standards of perfection. They resemble rather modern dresses, cut and shaved by the tailor to suit the awkward shapes of the wearers. Political principles are sometimes made to order, and fitted to the statue, wants and supposed ability of the customer, to render them popular and striking. Sometimes they are borrowed for temporary use, you may know such by their slouchy look, having been cut out for another person. At the best, they are apt to be made of flimsy materials, as, not intended to last beyond the brief season, they are likely to be useful, without an alteration. Newark Daily Advertiser.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—It has often been remarked of Washington, that no one was ever in his presence without being strongly impressed by reverence for his dignity. But it seems by the following anecdote, which is related by a correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, that at least there was one exception:

PAY YOUR MECHANIC.—Pay your Mechanic a good price, if you desire a good job—and be right sure that you pay it to your home mechanic. Don't send abroad for an article that can just as well be manufactured by your neighbor and fellow-townsman, the industrious and worthy mechanic. You have no equitable right to do so, while it is his right to claim your patronage. He helps support schools, aids in building churches, pays taxes, assists in sustaining preaching, is an acting and helping member of the society in which he and you live. He lightens your burdens, adds to your comforts and conveniences. He has a right if he is a workman and a good citizen, to your patronage, in as much as he and you are dependent upon each other as citizens of the same neighborhood.

But he charges you a greater price!—Well, suppose it is so. It is right that should, for ten to one he gives you a better article. He feels a responsibility in his business that is not felt by the Yankee that manufactures wares for the market abroad, made to "sell." And even if you get no better article, you can well afford to pay a greater price to your home mechanic. It keeps money at home. It sustains your neighbor, enabling him to prosper in his business which is for your absolute advantage. You thus help to create a local business which will add to your dollars and cents, and enable and dispose your neighbor in turn to patronize you.

But you get a better article abroad!—Doubted; unless you pay a greater price for it. If you will pay your home mechanic the extra that you pay for the "first rate article" manufactured away from home—then too can make you a "first rate article." What makes the difference in the price of manufactured wares but the workmanship? True, materials may vary in quality, but the great difference is in the workmanship, the labor bestowed. Pay then a sufficient price for what is good at home, and be the gainer. Do not jaw down to the last cent, screwing the bread out of the mouths of the mechanics' children, the clothes from his wife's back and then grumble because you have a fair equivalent only for the mean price you pay. The good mechanic is worthy of his price—pay it like a man, receive your equivalent in a first rate job, and don't be any longer unreasonable.

[Henton Register.]

GOLD AND FREE TRADE.—Notwithstanding that \$16,656,000 of Gold, from California, was coined last year, and the very large amount, besides, brought into the Atlantic States, by return Californians, the banks on the Atlantic seaboard exhibited, on the first of January, 1852, at least four millions less than on the first of January, 1851. Here is a practical Loco-foco Free Trade commentary.

No theory, but fact. What does it show? That all the golden resources of California, with the immense sacrifice of health, life, and the peace and happiness of hundreds of families, and thousands of widows and orphans sacrificed to obtain it, is not sufficient to supply the demands of Free Trade, to pay for Foreign Labor in Foreign Manufactories which we might far better make ourselves. Four Million of Gold a year! above all this, is sent out of the country as a Loco-foco Tribute to Foreign Capital, to Cripple American Industry. This it is that renders money so very scarce now, in all parts of the country, compelling the American Laborer, Mechanic and Farmer to toil for a mere pittance, reducing them to the degraded level of European menials and serfs.—That is practical Loco-focism.

N. Y. Tribune.

"NO LICENSE" IN BOYLE COUNTY.—Our very worthy and efficient county Judge, S. S. Fry, Esq., has thus far refused all applications for license to sell ardent spirits in this county, and we understand will pursue the same course in regard to all who may in future apply. This places our noble little country in the front rank of temperance in Kentucky, side by side with Garrard, Casey, Russell, Spencer, Rockcastle, and perhaps others. Judge Fry, by taking the stand he has, may probably bring upon himself the denunciation of some of those who have put money in their pockets by dealing out the "liquid death and distilled damnation" to their fellow men, but the large majority will applaud his praiseworthy decision, and he may rest assured of being sustained by every intelligent citizen who desires the moral and social improvement of the community.

Danville (Ky.) Tribune, 26th.

KILLING.—We learn that on last Friday a Mr. James Blakey was shot at his own gin-house, in Jasper county, near Smith county line, by a Mr. Mark Randall. The deceased was shot through with a rifle, and died about two hours afterwards. We know nothing of the circumstances, but learn that Mr. B. was a worthy and most estimable citizen.—*Io.*

AFFRAY IN COLUMBIA.—An affray occurred in the town of Columbia on Tuesday the 16th, which proved fatal. The parties were John Helms and Thomas Holcomb, between whom an old grudge existed. It appears that they met on Tuesday, and a difficulty ensued, during which Helms shot his opponent in the face with a pistol loaded with a pigeon shot. Holcomb died of the wound on Monday last. When shot he had a pistol in his hand, cocked.—Helms has not been arrested, and has absented himself from the town.

Nashville Whig.

ARE WE JOLLY OR ARE WE NOT?—That the wisest and best men sometimes disagree, was first remarked, we believe, by a celebrated Roman Consul, but its truthfulness has received its latest illustration in the case of two eminent living statesmen, each of whom is willing to be an American consul after the Roman model. Messrs. Cass and Buchanan, have each recently made a public expression of their views of the condition and prospects of the democratic party, from which we make the following:

GEN. CASS IN A LETTER TO FRIENDS IN BALTIMORE.

THE political prospects are so bright they cannot

the signs of the times there has seldom been a period when the democratic party of the country, to which you and I are warmly attached, was in greater peril than at the present moment.

Now the question is, is the democratic party in peril, or is it not? Are we

jolly or are we not?

If the various candidates for the Presidency will give the public their opinions upon this critical question, it will greatly facilitate the selection of a candidate. If we read the signs of the times right, no man can be nominated at Baltimore who is not sound upon this question. A generous latitude will be allowed on every other, but there must be no dodging the issue here presented by these two eminent statesmen. Is the Democratic party jolly or is it not?—*New York Evening Post.*

THE ACORN.—If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will, in a few months burst and throw a root into the water, and shoot upwards its straight and tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree growing in this way on the mantle-shelf of a room is a very elegant and interesting object. I have seen several oak trees, and also a chestnut tree, thus growing: but all of them, however, have died after a few months, probably owing to the water not being changed sufficiently often to afford them the necessary quantity of nourishment for the matter contained in them.

[Organ and Reveille.]

NOTHING BUT A PRINTER ANYHOW.

—Such was the sneering remark of a person residing not a thousand miles from the door of our sanctum, in referring to the profession we follow in pride. "No body but a Printer," in sooth. It makes the blood run rampant through our veins to hear such expression from the lips of those nursed on republican soil. "No body but a Printer, anyhow?" Who was Benjamin Franklin? "Notbody but a Printer!" Who was William Coxton, one of the fathers of literature? "No body but a Printer!" Who was Earl Stanhope? "Notbody but a Printer!"

—Who was Samuel Woodworth, the Poet? "No body but a Printer!" Who was Gov. Armstrong, of Massachusetts? "No body but a Printer!" George P. Morris, Jas. Harper, Horace Greeley, Robt. S. S. and Senators Cameron, Dix, Niles and Jas. Buchanan, the distinguished Senator of Pa., who is now the choice of a great portion of the people of the Union as their candidate for the next Presidency. Who are they? "No body but Printers, anyhow?" One thing is evident: every person who chooses to be a printer.

RESULTS OF IMPETUOUSNESS.

T. Russell, not many years ago one of our well known, prosperous and most respected citizens—the kind husband and happy parent, died day before yesterday near Madison, Ind., in a fit of delirium tremens, amidst the most abject poverty. But one human being was present at that scene of death—the wife. She was left to weep and mourn for the departed, and his estrangement from the path of rectitude. His children, cherished objects of his love and pride, were gone—one to the House of Refuge, and two to the cold grave.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I freely confess to you that I would rather, when I am laid down in the grave, some one in his manhood stand over me and say: "There lies one who was a real friend to me and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it but he aided me in the time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children: "There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I say, I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parisian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable in my estimation than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.

DR. SHARP.

USE OF GOOD MEN IN BAD TIMES.

—It is very necessary that good men should live in very bad times, not only to relieve a wicked world, that God may not utterly destroy it as he once did in the days of Noah, when all flesh had corrupted its way; but also to season human conversation, to give check to wickedness, and to revive the practice of virtue by some great and bright examples, and to redress those violations and injuries which are done under the sun; at least to struggle and contend with a corrupt age, which will put some stop to the growing evil, and scatter such seeds of virtue as will spring up in time. It is an argument of God's care of the world, that antidotes grow in the neighborhood of poisons; that the most degenerate age have some excellent men, who seem to be made on purpose for such a time, to stem the torrent, and to give some ease to the miseries of mankind.—*Dean Sherlock.*

CROWDS OF EMIGRANTS.

—A Liverpool paper of the 31st of January says—"The wild game of the American swamps and prairies are now regularly offered for sale in our markets. Nearly every packet of the Cunard line that arrives in our rivers, brings a supply of the American partridges, large grouse, wild turkeys and canvas back ducks, which find a ready sale."

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Democratic portion of the Pennsylvania delegation, at a meeting on the 22d, addressed a letter to the Virginia Democratic State Convention to-day, urging the nomination of Buchanan, as the only candidate who can carry Pennsylvania.—*Lou. Cour.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last at the election at Hoggard's precinct a man named Lackney had a pistol in his pantaloons pocket, and his hand in his pocket over the mouth of the pistol, when from some cause the pistol exploded, taking off two of his fingers. Mr. W. Combs, who was standing near by, was shot, the ball entering his abdomen, and causing his death on the following Monday.—*Jonesborough Railroad Journal.*

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WEEKLY MESSENGER

J. M. SHACKELFORD, } EDITORS.
S. V. ROWLAND,

RICHMOND, APRIL 9, 1852.

C Hugh Cain, Esq., is a candidate for the Sherifalty—see his card.

C See advertisement of Misses Ellidge & McMeekin—new Millinery establishment. We hope the ladies of town and country will give them a call.

N NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—See advertisements of Col. Holloway, Gen. Miller and Messrs. White & Russell, new goods.

These gentlemen are now receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which are large and complete. We hope soon to see our town crowded with customers from the country.

C See advertisement of Col. D. J. Rowland—Boots, Shoes & Leather, and furnishing apparatus.

C We invite especial attention of Country Merchants to the advertisement of Mr. Henry Bell, of Lexington, wholesale and retail Dry Goods. Mr. Bell has been long and favorably known as one of the best Merchants of Lexington, and withal an exceedingly clever gentleman.

C Our friend S. K. TURNER, has laid upon our table a paper of the real Scarfaratti Turkish smoking tobacco, of the very finest flavor. We claim from long habit and custom in the use of the weed to be a good judge of the article, and we pronounce the specimen before us to be the very best we ever tried. A good smoke of this tobacco out of one of S. K. T.'s chalk pipes, is far better to our taste than the finest regalia Cigar. We shall want another paper about next Thursday.

C We have received from the Hon. James C. Jones of the U. S. Senate a copy of his speech on "Non-intervention," for which he will accept our thanks. It is an able document and we intend to give it a place in our paper.

C We again return our thanks to the Hon. B. Edwards Grey and J. Letcher, members of Congress, for valuable public documents.

We see from our Louisville Exchange that they had a quite a storm in that vicinity on Monday night last, doing considerable damage to property, fencing, &c. It was attended with heavy rains, and the River rose to such an extent as to cause considerable damage to boats on the river. We see that 300 barrels of Molasses were lost in the river at Portland, by the sudden rise, and that a young man was drowned in attempting to save some of the barrels.

The Ohio river at Louisville for the 24 hours ending Monday evening had risen 4½ feet above the falls, and 13 feet below the falls, and still continued to rise rapidly. It was also rising at Cincinnati.

DEATH OF THOMAS MOORE, THE POET.—We perceive, among the items of foreign intelligence, an announcement of the death of the distinguished lyric poet, Thomas Moore. He was one of that galaxy of illustrious bards whose genius illuminated the commencement of the nineteenth century.

C The steam boat "Glencoe," blew up at St. Louis on Saturday last, killing some 40 or 50 of the passengers and crew.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. Peter Wallace, a soldier of the War of 1812, or his heirs, can find out something to his or their advantage, by calling on JAMES M. SMITH, Postmaster at Cambridge, Ohio.

HOGS.—We see in several of our exchanges notice taken of an engagement of 1000 fat hogs in this county at \$3 50 per hundred pounds, delivered next fall. It is true that such engagements have been made in the county, but they were made last fall. The effect of the notices we have seen in other papers, is to make the impression, that such sales have recently been made; such is not the fact, and we are informed by several of our most intelligent farmers that hogs could not now be bought at that price in the county, this price having been repeatedly offered and refused. We are warranted too in making the statement, by the fact that stock hogs have been selling in our county in the past few days at from \$4 to \$4 50 per hundred pounds. Some Tennesseeans are now here and giving the latter price for stock hogs. Our farmers are expecting pork to be worth at least \$4 next fall.

UNITED STATES MINT.—During the month of March the mint at Philadelphia coined gold to the value of \$3,886, 652; also silver to the amount of \$53, 106, and copper to the extent of 289,975 cents.

C Nothing of interest is doing in Congress; for this reason we again omit, our usual summary of its proceedings.

HENRY CLAY.

Political feelings have been so bitter and rancorous for many years past, that justice has been done but few of the great men who have lived and figured upon the arena of politics. The whigs as well as the democrats have done gross injustice to many of the leading spirits of either party, and have prostrated truly great men to elevate very weak men to high offices. From the ranks of both parties have great and good men descended to the tomb with foul and malicious slanders tarnishing their reputations; when they deserved to have died without a stain to disfigure the purity of their fame, or blacken the fair escutcheon of their long and eventful lives.

Against no man have the poisoned shafts of envy, jealousy, and slander been half so constantly and fiendishly hurled against HENRY CLAY. For near half a century he has stood as though he were a tower for the envenomed darts of all the reckless and desperate and intriguing spirits among his opponents, and yet he has stood erect, bearing himself among men as Kunchinging among mountains, towering far above them all. He has stood as the rocks of Gibraltar, and against him have laved and dashed as many foul waves of calamity and vituperation, as Mediterranean waves against the rocks of Gibraltar, and like them he has remained unmoved, unscathed, and immovable. In his creation he was invested with an impress of greatness and goodness which has been to him an impregnable redoubt, upon which the darts of calamity have fallen like hail, and been warded off, without harming him, as the rays of the sun from the surface of a polished mirror.

Although he has been more slandered than any man in the nation, a kind Providence has continued his life until he has outlived them all, and seen his countrymen of all political parties rendering his genius and patriotism homage; and now, after his sun has culminated, and is about setting in splendor and beauty, amid the tears and lamentations of the whole people of the republic, even his most embittered foes are making amends by lauding his genius, his independence, his virtues and his character, and by acknowledging his eminent services to the cause of freedom and the perpetuity of our free institutions from early manhood to ripe old age.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the Hon. JOHN J. CARRINGTON, of Kentucky, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That as we have an abiding confidence that the Whig National Convention will nominate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency candidates who are sound on the Union and Compromise measures, and in favor of maintaining their finality in principle and substance, we therefore appoint delegates to said convention to aid in making said nominations in accordance with the above views.

Mr. N. R. Jennings, of Orleans, submitted the following additional resolutions, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the Whigs of Louisiana declare that Millard Fillmore is their first choice for President, they feel a loyly pride in the conviction that they have in their ranks other able and distinguished men, under whose banner they would do battle with equal energy.

Resolved, That the name of HENRY CLAY is one which has often been associated with the great struggles of the Whig party—that it ought not to be omitted now; and that while we deeply mourn the sad prospect of a near termination of his earthly career, we are consoled by the reflection that only that of him which is mortal can perish, and that his pure patriotism, noble wisdom, splendid eloquence, profound wisdom and wise counsels, will live forever in the hearts and minds of his countrymen, as monuments for their admiration and as lessons for their instruction and guidance.

Resolved, That your days upon earth are nearly numbered, your spirit will live with this people so long as they love liberty, or have a free government, and your name and fame will live until the last ebbing sand of time shall be swallowed up in eternity. You will leave your country a rich legacy in your worldwide renown; and, would to God, you could bequeath your proud spirit and noble genius to some worthy son of the republic, that he might stand for a half century to come, as you have done for near that time past, to warn our people of danger, and point them to safe and prosperous moorings for the ship of State; that he might compromise all of our internal dissensions, and speak to peace and quiet every spirit of discord that may threaten to dismember our fair confederation. When you are gone America will have no CLAY; universal freedom no predestinated champion. May the hand of time be laid gently upon you, and may your life long be spared!

Resolved, That it is in deep sorrow that we learn the still-continued ill health of the illustrious Clay, who, by his wisdom in the councils of his country, has so often averted the danger which threatened the existence of the institutions of liberty, and it is our earnest prayer that he may yet be spared for many years, the recipient of the out-poured gratitude of a whole people.

Mr. Walter Brashear, chairman of the committee, then laid before the convention the following preamble and resolutions on behalf of the committee of nine, which were read and adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Whig party of Louisiana, the present constitution of the State has signally failed in the objects for which it was devised; by

LOUISIANA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We publish below so much of the proceedings of this body held at Baton Rouge, March 16, 1852, as we deem important, omitting only the details of business and names of members, delegates &c. Their resolutions breathe the right spirit, and show that the Whig party of the State are alive to the true interests of their principles and party, organization &c.

Hon. Walter Brashear, president of the convention, and chairman of the committee of nine, appointed to prepare resolutions defining the position of the Whigs of Louisiana, with reference to State and national policy, submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we urge upon our fellow-citizens to go to the polls on the 12th day of April next, and cast their votes for the calling of a convention to form a new constitution embracing principles more consonant to the wishes and wants of our people.

That among these principles we recognize an elective judiciary, a strict accountability of all officers, and a reduction in the fees of all officers.

The policy that it is the duty, as it is

its restrictive and anti-progressive clauses, it has materially checked the development of the resources of the country, has prevented the increase of the commerce of our city, and has served as a great barrier to the construction of those works of internal improvement so much required by the wants and necessities of our State:

Resolved, therefore, That we urge upon our fellow-citizens to go to the polls on the 12th day of April next, and cast their votes for the calling of a convention to form a new constitution embracing principles more consonant to the wishes and wants of our people.

That among these principles we recognize an elective judiciary, a strict accountability of all officers, and a reduction in the fees of all officers.

The policy that it is the duty, as it is

clearly the interest, of a State to educate

all the youth within her limits, and the adoption of such a system at will most

effectually carry this policy into effect.

The policy of a system of banking surrounded by such guards and checks as, while such bank facilities are afforded as the wants of the commercial community may require, that public at large will be guaranteed a safe circulation, easily and certainly convertible into specie.

The policy that will foster the building of such railroads and such other works of internal improvement as are necessary to develop the resources of our State, and thus make Louisiana the commercial depot of the Mississippi valley.

Resolved, That in enunciating these principles, we are but reiterating the principles long held dear by the Whig party.

Mr. White, of Lafourche Interior, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all delegates appointed by this convention to represent Louisiana in the National Whig Convention, shall be authorized to appoint substitutes in their stead, who shall be possessed of a written authorization from said delegate; provided, however, that said substitutes, in casting his or their vote in the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, shall conform to the wishes of this convention.

A loud call being then made for Mr. Benjamin, this gentleman stepped forward and made a most eloquent and finished address. He spoke of the resolutions offered by the committee, and sketched, in a masterly manner, the policy which divided the Whig from the Democratic party, touching briefly, but in a strain which electrified the audience, on the claims of MILLARD FILLMORE and J. J. CARRINGTON to the whole and undivided support of the Whig party, and enlisting, in a manner which drew down loud and prolonged applause, the force and merits of our electoral ticket. He wound up with an earnest appeal to the convention to buckle on their armor and to do battle in the approaching struggle for the ascendancy of Whig principles.

Mr. Duncan F. Kenner, responding to a unanimous call, then stepped forward and briefly addressed the convention, observing that he had no desire to trespass on the time and patience of that body, after the eloquent speech which they had just listened to from his friend Mr. Benjamin.

The convention, with one voice, then called upon the Hon. George W. Waterton, of Livingston, for a speech.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the Whigs of Louisiana declare that Millard Fillmore is their first choice for President, they feel a loyly pride in the conviction that they have in their ranks other able and distinguished men, under whose banner they would do battle with equal energy.

Resolved, That the name of HENRY

CLAY is one which has often been associated with the great struggles of the Whig party—that it ought not to be omitted now; and that while we deeply mourn the sad prospect of a near termina-

tion of his earthly career, we are consoled by the reflection that only that of him which is mortal can perish, and that his pure patriotism, noble wisdom, splendid eloquence, profound wisdom and wise counsels, will live forever in the hearts and minds of his countrymen, as monuments for their admiration and as lessons for their instruction and guidance.

Resolved, That as we have an abiding confidence that the Whig National Convention will nominate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency candidates who are sound on the Union and Compromise measures, and in favor of maintaining their finality in principle and substance, we therefore appoint delegates to said convention to aid in making said nominations in accordance with the above views.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend the Hon. JOHN J. CARRINGTON, of Kentucky, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That your days upon earth are nearly numbered, your spirit will live with this people so long as they love liberty, or have a free government, and your name and fame will live until the last ebbing sand of time shall be swallowed up in eternity. You will leave your country a rich legacy in your worldwide renown; and, would to God, you could bequeath your proud spirit and noble genius to some worthy son of the republic, that he might stand for a half century to come, as you have done for near that time past, to warn our people of danger, and point them to safe and prosperous moorings for the ship of State; that he might compromise all of our internal dissensions, and speak to peace and quiet every spirit of discord that may threaten to dismember our fair confederation. When you are gone America will have no CLAY; universal freedom no predestinated champion. May the hand of time be laid gently upon you, and may your life long be spared!

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Whig party of Louisiana, the present constitution of the State has signally failed in the objects for which it was devised; by

[From the Paducah Journal.]

PADUCAH IN FLAMES!

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION: \$100,000 Lost; 40 Buildings Destroyed!

At four o'clock this morning our citizens were aroused by the cry of fire. The Livery Stable of J. G. Cole, on Front and Main, between Broadway and Court, was set on fire, no doubt, by an incendiary. Before the alarm was given the stable was in flames, and soon communicating to the Haywood House on the south, and the frame buildings on the north, all hopes of saving the block were for a time exhausted.

The wind was from the east, and soon the fire crossed Main, and communicated with the Branch of the Bank of Kentucky and thence throughout the whole block embraced between Broadway, Main, Market, and Court streets.

The fire then crossed over Broadway, north, to the frame buildings occupied by Ritter and Spanier, and burned out all the buildings between Maiden Lane and Market.

There was no engine, not one, from

which could possibly be thrown a drop of water, in a city of 4,000 inhabitants. For a time, it seemed that the entire city was doomed to destruction, but fortunately, after the progress of the flames to the limits designated, the wind subsided, and thus thousands of property was saved.

So far as we can ascertain, in the hurry of the moment, the following are the estimated losses:

Harbert Ogden, druggist; loss about \$4,000.

Haywood House. This establishment, owned by Valentine Owen, was insured for \$2,000, in the New Albany Insurance Company. The positive loss is from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Singleton & Son, druggists. By strenuous exertions this firm, although their store-house was entirely consumed, saved near two-thirds of their stock. They were well insured, and we hope will not lose over \$500.

Wm. Smedley, house and furniture consumed; insured for \$2,000; loss some \$2,000.

W. Norton; loss \$7,000 to \$8,000; insurance indefinite, in the Mutual Insurance Office.

W. Nolen, tinner; loss \$2,500; insurance \$1,000. Howard Office in Louisville.

A. S. Winston, hardware merchant; loss \$2,500; insurance \$2,000 at Clarksville.

Neblet & Keller, tanners; loss \$500; no insurance.

Long & Hurst, livery stable loss \$500.

D. Lowenstein, merchant tailor; loss \$3,000; insured to one-third of stock.

Riggs & Bonner, dry goods merchants; loss \$500; insured for \$3,000 in Louisville.

Anderson & Brandon, dry goods dealers; portion of dry goods destroyed; insured for \$6,000 in American Insurance company, loss about \$3,000.

Jas. Larmon—a whole block of store-houses and part of his stock of dry goods consumed; insured in Nashville Marine Insurance company for \$5,300; absolute loss near \$10,000.

S. Kay; loss on stock of goods about \$2,000; insured in Nashville office for \$2,000.

Rogers & Titworth; loss of goods \$1,800; insurance \$2,000.

Cole's livery stable; entirely consumed, with all the grain, &c., and some 20 or 30 horses lost; loss supposed to be at least \$3,000.

J. Campbell, lawyer; loss in office, etc., \$800; no insurance.

L. & A. Boyd, dry goods merchants; loss from \$600 to \$700; no insurance.

J. Beauchamp, silversmith; loss \$250; no insurance.

John Wilson, house and furniture; loss \$4,000, no insurance.

R. Abbott & Ender; in house and goods; \$3,000; no insurance.

Watts, Given, & Co.; in damage to goods, \$1,000; insured.

<p

Departed this life on Sunday the 4th inst., Mrs. MATILDA OWENS, wife of Mr. John Owen, of this city.

Mrs. Owen has been sick and confined to her bed for about two years, and she of course suffered immensely, but throughout she bore her afflictions with resignation and fortitude. We sincerely condole with her bereaved husband and friends.

In this county at the residence of his father, Levi Moore, on Sunday, the 4th inst., Dr. CHRISTOPHER MOORE, of congestive fever. We understand that the Dr. had just finished his Medical course, buoyed with the prospect and hope of a long life in the list of his patients. He was well beloved with the affection with which he died soon after his return home, and despite the attention of kind friends and the best Medical treatment, his course and destiny had been differently ordered by Providence, and he has left this world we hope for a better and brighter one beyond the skies.

The Dr. Moore was a young gentleman of moderate ordinary, and talents, urban, and well educated in his manners, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. We sincerely sympathise with the parents, brothers and friends of the dec'd, and hope that their sad bereavement may be overruled for their present and eternal good.

In Clarke county, on Sunday last, Miss MARTHA ARVINE, daughter of Mr. Jno. Arvine, of this county, in the 23d year of her age.

Of mild, amiable temper, modest demeanor, and quiet manners. She had won the esteem and admiration of all who knew her. Gifted with the admirable traits of a good head and heart, she had been a comfort to her relatives and friends, and in her death they have the consolation that so pure, chaste, modest, and affectionate a being was created to a higher bliss than can be found beneath the skies; and that to adorn her proper sphere she has been called from earth to heaven.

In this place, at the residence of her grandfather, Mrs. Jno. Goddin, on Wednesday morning, last, at 9 o'clock, BELLE, the infant daughter of William W. and Sophia R. Boyd, aged 16 months and 18 days, after a protracted illness.

Comments upon the decease of babies who die without tasting the sorrows of this world are useless. They are decreed to a high estate in the spirit-land; they are a favored class.

The virtues are rewarded for exemplification in heaven.

"The soul, too soft it fails to bear,

Has left our mortal hemisphere,

And sought, in better world, the need,

To blameless life by heaven decreed."

"Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,

She sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to heaven."

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES SIMPSON. KENAZ FARROW.

For Sheriff.

HOWARD HERLEY, JOHN W. DAVIS,

G. B. F. BROADBENT, CORTEZ PARKE,

JAMES W. STIVERS, JOHN NEWBY.

HUGH CAIN.

ESTILL COUNTY.

For Clerk.

WILLIAM P. CHILES.

Read this and think, one and all!

Fellow-citizens:

I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff at our next ensuing August election.

Fellow-citizens if I should through the power

of the people of this county, be the choice for the office which I ask for, I as an officer, will faithfully discharge the duties of the office according to Law, and not according to the feelings of the people.

Fellow-citizens, I am a one man man, there

are no second persons in this country qualified

to fill that office, and would have the same if they could get it; therefore, I am a one term man, If I should be the choice of the people, I will never be in the way of any body for that office again.

April 9—13-14. HUGH CAIN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

D. L. ROWLAND

In receipt of a large stock of Spring Mater-

ials, consisting in part of the best French

Calf Skins, (Paris Brand) the best article of

Philadelphia Calf Skins, Henry M. Crawford

manufacturer, who received the medal at the

World's Fair for the best Calf Skins. Also

French Leather, black Buck and Morocco

skins, Linings, &c.

He has now the largest stock of his own

manufacture he ever had, and some of the best

workmen in the country in his employ, and is pre-

pared to fill orders on a very short notice. He

is also in receipt of his Spring and Summer

Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selected by himself from the best manufac-

turers in the East, consisting in part as fol-

lows: Gents' Calf and Congress Boots,

" Patent Montereys Shoes,

" Calf and Goat do,

" Nullifrons and Kip Oxford Ties;

Ladies' Calf High Buskins,

" do, de Jenny Linds,

" French Morocco Excitors,

" Bronze Boots,

" Calf Buskins and Kip Boots;

Ladies' Bronze Jenny Linds Tipped,

bik. Kidd. do. do. do.

do. do. Boots,

" do. do. Excolors,

" Best white English Kidd Buskins,

" Bik. Kidd Slips,

" Goat Morocco Boots,

" Thick soled F. M. Jenny Linds;

Boys' Misses' and Children's Shoes

In great variety. Also Shoe Knives, Hammers,

Tacks, Awl blades, Hats, Raspins, Pinchers,

Shoe Nails, best Blacking, Shoe Thread, Pat-

ent Punches, Rubbers, &c.

All the above articles will be sold very low.

He has for sale W. Rowland's best upper and

sole of Calf Skins, Skirting, Harness,

Bag and Bridle Leather, all of which will be

sold as low as any offered in this market.

He also continues to buy beef Hides.

D. I. R.

NEW MILLINERY

ESTABLISHMENT.

MISSSES C. ELLIDGE & McMEEKIN.

HAVING located and associated for the pur-

pose of conducting the above business,

would respectfully inform the Ladies of Rich-

mond and the surrounding country that they are

now prepared to attend to all orders in their

line with promptness and dispatch. Silk and

other Bonnets made to order in the neatest and

most fashionable style; being determined to

use our best endeavors to please those who may

favor us with their patronage. They request

the Ladies to give them a call at the residence

of Mr. William Chaney on Main Street first door

above the Reformed Church.

April 9—13-14.

BLANKS

For SHERIFFS, MAGISTRATES,

CLERKS, CORSTABLES,

and all other officers, kept constantly on hand

at this office.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Our materials being new, we flatter ourselves

that we can execute all kinds of

J. BOYD WORK,

as neatly as any other office in the State.

Jan. 20-21.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rich-
mond, Ky., on the 1st day of April 1852,
which if not taken out within three months
will be sent to the General Post office as dead
letters.

Anderson, Allen Hayes, Solomon
Butler & Covington 2, Hill, Green B.
Hawkins, Lewis
Bever, Ann Isom, James
Ballard, J. A. Jenkins, Keziah Mrs.
Bent, George Jones, John 2,
Bentley, Mrs. 3, Jones, W. B. 2,
Brown, William Johnson, John 2,
Burgen, George W. Johnson, A. C.
Burgen, Simpson Johnson, R. H. Col.
Bentley, John E. Jarman, Sidney
Butler, Walker Jane, Spicy Mrs.
Black, William Keys, Edicom
Barnes, Sidney A. Kennedy, Jane Mrs.
Baldwin, W. W. Lipscomb, Josiah G.
Boggs, James H. Lovell, John
Boggs, Kilian Lovell, Thomas H.
Barnes, Nathaniel Lov, Talton
Mary Lovell, Wm. Long, Henry
Brady, Anton Lovell, Elijah
Blaire, Cleaveland Lovell, Joseph
Blaire, John Lovell, John
Blackburn, John Lovell, John
Blake, John Lovell, John
Boggs, Joseph S. Lovell, John
Borron, John Lovell, John
Batterson, Tyrone Lovell, John
Ballard, A. Mrs. Lovell, John
Beck, J. T. Lovell, John
Baldwin, Arch Lovell, John
Baldwin, Mrs. Lovell, John
Cameron, A. Lovell, John
Chambers, J. Lovell, John
Cornwall, John Lovell, John
Campbell, J. H. Lovell, John
Conover, Rev. P. Lovell, John
Cook, Joanna Mrs. Lovell, John
Foster, R. Lovell, John
Fryer, Thomas Lovell, John
Garrison, Wm. Lovell, John
Goodwin, E. Lovell, John
Garrard, James H. Lovell, John
Hazelwood, John Lovell, John
Hoekker, W. K. Lovell, John
Henderson, Joseph Lovell, John
Hill, Jannet Lovell, John
Harris, W. C. Lovell, John
Hill, Overton Lovell, John
R. E. KELLY, P. M. Lovell, John

April 9—13-14. Lovell, John
Lyon, James Lovell, John
Morgan, Hiram Lovell, John
Milligan, John Lovell, John
Newby, Wood Lovell, John
Norris, Minerva Mrs. Lovell, John
Newby, Bryant Lovell, John
Overstreet, John Lovell, John
Oldham, Kate Mrs. Lovell, John
Penley, Webb Lovell, John
Perry, Mary Mrs. Lovell, John
Patterson, Nancy Lovell, John
Payne, R. A. Lovell, John
Randall, Elijah Lovell, John
Runyon, James Lovell, John
Roberts, Hannah 2, Lovell, John
Right, B. A. Lovell, John
Ridgway, James Lovell, John
Shiflett, Thomas Lovell, John
Smith, Wm. Lovell, John
Shront, John 2, Lovell, John
Scott, John Lovell, John
Stevens, James Lovell, John
Taylor, C. Mrs. Lovell, John
Taylor, H. Lovell, John
Taylor, W. S. Lovell, John
Taylor, Wm. Lovell, John
Tribble, John Col. Lovell, John

FRESH TEAS.

I have just received a very fine article of

Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Ahvills, Vices, Bellows,

Sledges, Taps, and Peins and a complete assort-

ment of Building Hardware at the lowest prices.

Also Carpenters Tools of the first qual-

ity and of descriptions at the lowest prices.

W. M. HOLLOWAY.

April 9—13-14.

JUST RECEIVING

A New and Extensive Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY BELL

WOULD respectfully inform his

friends and customers, that he has

now in store his NEW SUPPLIES,

comprising a large and beautiful collection of

Foreign and American

DRY GOODS,

Which will be found to embrace all the New

and Choice things of the season, together with

a large stock of Ready Made Clothing.

500 Cases Boots & Shoes, Hats,

Caps, Bonnets, &c. &c.

All of which have been bought upon the most

favorable terms from the hands of Manufacturers

and Importers in the Eastern Markets, and

to which he invites the early attention of buyers

generally.

HENRY BELL,

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

He would say that never before has he had so

entirely at his power to offer them strong in-

dicements in his WHOLESALE DEPART-

MENT, where will be found a full and com-

plete assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods,

bought by the package from first hands,

and with special reference to

POETRY.

FOR THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.
When from this scene of joy and sorrow,
My guardian Angel calls away,
May I behold death's fatal arrow,
With more of pleasure than dismay.

Then ye who see the "light" O! lay me
By the soft murmur of a stream,
And let some thoughtful good man say me,
A short and solemn requiem.

Not seen heroic high and sounding,
Which marshals valor in each vein,
But one in tender thoughts abounding,
E'en such as charms the pensive swain.

E'en such a lay as rural maiden,
Will clink amid the flowers of spring;
Such as the boy's deep heart will gladden,
And laughing childhood love to sing.

Then earth-ward leaning, if my spirit
Should catch the echo of the strain,
'Twere all of fame, I would inherit;
'Twere all earth's tribute I would gain.

ALVAR.

OH, THINK NOT LESS I LOVE THEE.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

Oh, think not less I love thee,
That our paths are parted now—
For the stars that burn above thee,
Are not truer than my own.

As the fragrance of the blossom,
As the moon unto the night—
Our love is to my bosom—
Its sweetness and its light.

Oh, think not less I love thee,
That thy hand I thus resign—
In the Heaven that bends above thee,
I will claim thee yet as mine.

Through the vision of life's morning,
Ever fitted one like thee—
And thou life's lapse adoring,
Shalt hence that vision be.

Agricultural.

THE CURCULIO.—DRY ROT IN APPLES.

—Mr. Thomas Harper, of Moscow, Ky., in a communication to us, remarks that of late years he has lost many of his apples, owing to their being punctured by some insect, which causes them to fall off while quite small, while those that remain on the trees until they are grown are attacked with dry or bitter rot. He states that in the spring of 1850, while they were in full bloom, he made a wash of lime, pulverized sulphur, and soft soap, which he applied to the trunk of his trees after rubbing off the loose bark. The result was that his fruit was remarkably fair and scarcely any were punctured by the insects; yet this did not prevent the rot. Mr. H. wishes to know the cause of the disease described and the remedy.

Scraping the moss and loose bark from the trees and applying the wash was an excellent plan. It destroys the hiding places of noxious insects which take refuge in the bark, and imparts to the whole tree a vigorous and healthy appearance.

The curculio or plum weevil which has become so destructive to many of our finest fruits was not known until about the commencement of the present century. It delights most to prey upon the plum and pear, into which it deposits its eggs while the fruit is yet quite small. The worm which is found in the apple at a more advanced period of its growth is not produced by the curculio. This is said to have been introduced from Europe within the last forty years. In this section of the country, the plum and the peach are more liable to be destroyed by untimely frosts than the apple. When this is the case, the insect is driven to the apple as the last resort, which causes it to fall off as described by Mr. H. The curculio is a remarkably shy andunning insect. The application of the wash, no doubt, drove him to the neighboring orchards, leaving the fruit upon the trees thus treated unharmed.

The dry rot in the apple is a disease of more recent origin, for which we know no sure remedy. As we have before remarked, we believe it is owing to certain degrees of temperature and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere. It is most generally found to occur in seasons of excessive wet, followed by extremely warm weather. We would suggest that the body of the trees be kept in a clean and healthy condition by scraping and washing, and that the ground be kept free from any luxuriant undergrowth of vegetable matter.

As a more sure preventive, in planting a young orchard, we would suggest that the driest and most elevated situation be chosen as the site, and that the ground be thoroughly broken up with the common plow followed by the subsoil plow to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches before planting the trees. This preparation will tend to keep up a more uniform degree of moisture, which we think would go far to secure the fruit from the evil complained of.

Lon. Jour.

MULCHING AND PRUNING NEWLY PLANTED TREES.—In order to insure the vigorous growth of trees of any kind planted the present season, the branches should be shortened to within four or five inches of their base. The central shoot should also be cut back. In setting young trees this is too often neglected, and, when the leaves begin to put forth, the evaporation from them so much greater than the roots can supply, the circulation is gradually diminished, until in many instances the tree dies.

Mulching, or covering the ground under the tree two or three inches thick with straw or any similar substance, will also be found of service. By adopting these precautions, if the trees are taken up with proper care, hardly one in a thousand need be lost.—*Lon. Jour.*

TO CLEAR A WELL OF FOUL AIR.—Put a quart or two of unsheathed lime into a bucket, and before lowering it into the well, pour a sufficient quantity of water on the lime to slack it; then let it down to the water but not so as to go into it. In a few minutes the well will be cleared of foul air, the slacking lime either taking up the noxious air or forcing it out of the well.—*London Build.*

FRUIT GROWING.—The following hints from the Louisville Journal may be of advantage to many, in this vicinity. We therefore recommend the article to our agricultural friends, knowing from observation that the remarks are true:

Mr. George W. Ober, of Pennington, N. J., has a peach orchard of 3,500 trees, nine years old, which have borne six full crops in succession. The orchard occupies twenty acres of ground. He states that in 1849 he cleared from his orchard \$6,000. It is situated on a high northern exposure, which keeps the trees from blossoming till the spring is well advanced.

Within twenty miles of the city, both in Bullitt county in this State and on the knobs of Indiana, there are numerous orchards where the fruit is seldom ever killed. It is only on these situations, where the fruit escaped the unparalled frosts of last May.

All the peaches sold in our market

last season were from the orchards situated on these hills. The orchards are mostly composed of seedling varieties, of very inferior quality, planted by persons inexperienced in the cultivation of the finer kinds of improved plants. In years when the crop is abundant money and labor will, in the long run, pay so well.

2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues?—Plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will than a treat of good fruit, often repeated.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptations to steal? Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit they are in fair way to steal horses.

4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good? Plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humanity and thankfulness.

5. Would you have your children love their parents while living, and venerate their memory when dead—in other words, bring up your children to be a blessing to you?—Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit they are in fair way to steal horses.

In those situations more remote from market, a fruit-drying apparatus may be constructed, at a few dollars cost, capable of drying from fifty to one hundred bushels of fruit in a week. In the Eastern States, these fruit-drying houses are becoming quite common. For the furnace, an ordinary box stove is all that is required. The fruit dried in this manner is of superior quality, presenting a neater appearance and is much cleaner than when dried in the ordinary way.

The large quantities of dried fruit consumed on board our steamboats, besides

the enormous demand for hotel and family consumption, will always render the business profitable, and particularly so when the crop has been cut off in the less favored situation.

A DISCOVERY INTERESTING TO FLORISTS.

—The Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican tells us of a most

beautiful and interesting discovery which has lately been made by a celebrated Parisian horticulturist, by name of Hobart.

"I was persuaded (says he) to go to his rooms a few days since, and I assure you I had no reason to regret the long walk I had taken. Beneath a large glass case, four or five feet in height and as many in circumference were placed pots of roses, japonicas, pinks, dahlias, chrysanthemums, etc., etc., all in bud. By means of certain gases, invented by himself, and which is made to pass by a gutta percha tube, to any pot required, Mr. Hobart causes the instantaneous blooming of the flowers. The ladies in the room saw them burst into full bloom and beauty in a second. It was really wonderful. Mr. Hobart is now trying to improve on this discovery, and to make the gas more portable, and its application less visible. The secret of course is his; and his rooms are crowded every day with the most delighted spectators. I wish I could send you the lovely camilla I received, which when asked for was tightly enveloped in the green leaves of its calyx, that the color of its flowers could not even be guessed at; yet the request was hardly out of my lips when the beautiful white camilla was in my hand.—When he has made a little more progress, Mr. Hobart intends to get out a patent and deliver his discovery to the public."

FRAUDS IN DRUGS.—Few persons, among the thousands who suffer from adulterated and counterfeit drugs and medicines, have any suspicion of the extent of their use. Until the Colleges of Pharmacy took measures to secure the country against the impositions practised by mercenary fabricators and adulterators, the amount was incalculable.

Even now, since an inspection of im-

ported drugs has been established in our custom-house, on their recommendation, it requires constant attention to keep the nuisance under check. We learn, from the March number of the New York Journal of Pharmacy, that the importation, manufacture, and sale of spurious drugs are still continued, and to an extent still quite formidable, but that they will be gradually much reduced, and more and more kept out of the markets and the shops generally. Not only is the inspector's duty faithfully performed, but scientific men are now more frequently associated with dealers in drugs, suspected articles are tested, and the results are published. It would hardly be believed that some time since a cargo of bark was sent to this port on account of the Emperor of Brazil, which proved to be quite worthless, and was not admitted, as it would have been in former years. In this general subject every individual is personally interested.—*Lon. Jour.*

AN INSTRUMENT OF DEATH.—TYRANT ANNihilATOR.—Mr. M. Dowling, of Newark, has exhibited to the editor of the Advertiser, a novel and destructive implement of warfare invented by himself. It consists of an arrow, at the end of which is a hollow cast iron ball filled with powder, and intended to be thrown by the hand. Several experiments with it have resulted satisfactorily to the inventor; tearing a fence to pieces in one instance, and burrowing a hole in the ground in another.

THE FRUIT CROP.—We learn from

late winter has destroyed the apple,

peach, and cherry buds, but there is a

prospect of a short crop of pears, plums,

and a few other kinds of fruit.

Lon. Jour.

is somewhat expensive. The lowest charge for advertising in the London Times is about three dollars a square;

even a line announcing a marriage or

death costs seven English shillings,

nearly two dollars.—*Lon. Jour.*

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC AGRICULTURAL PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The International for February states that Mr. Francis Bouyng, recently from the East Indies has come to this country, at the instance of our Minister in London, for the purpose of bringing before us the subject of introducing some twenty of the most valuable agricultural staples of the East, among which are the tea, coffee, and indigo plants into the United States. He gives his reasons for believing that tea and indigo would become articles of export from this country to an amount greater than the whole of our present exports. He says that tea, for which we now pay from sixty-five to one hundred cents per lb., may be produced for from two to five cents, free from the noxious adulterations of the tea we import. He has published a small volume, under the title of "The Future Wealth of America," in which his opinions are fully explained.

Mr. George W. Ober, of Pennington, N. J., has a peach orchard of 3,500 trees, nine years old, which have borne six full crops in succession. The orchard occupies twenty acres of ground. He states that in 1849 he cleared from his orchard \$6,000. It is situated on a high northern exposure, which keeps the trees from blossoming till the spring is well advanced.

Within twenty miles of the city, both in Bullitt county in this State and on the knobs of Indiana, there are numerous orchards where the fruit is seldom ever killed. It is only on these situations, where the fruit escaped the unparalled frosts of last May.

All the peaches sold in our market

last season were from the orchards situated on these hills. The orchards are mostly composed of seedling varieties,

of very inferior quality, planted by persons inexperienced in the cultivation of the finer kinds of improved plants. In years when the crop is abundant money and labor will, in the long run, pay so well.

2. Would you leave an inheritance to your children? Plant an orchard. No other investment of money and labor will, in the long run, pay so well.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptations to steal? Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit they are in fair way to steal horses.

4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good? Plant an orchard. By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humanity and thankfulness.

5. Would you have your children love their parents while living, and venerate their memory when dead—in other words, bring up your children to be a blessing to you?—Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit they are in fair way to steal horses.

In those situations more remote from market, a fruit-drying apparatus may be constructed, at a few dollars cost, capable of drying from fifty to one hundred bushels of fruit in a week. In the Eastern States, these fruit-drying houses are becoming quite common. For the furnace, an ordinary box stove is all that is required. The fruit dried in this manner is of superior quality, presenting a neater appearance and is much cleaner than when dried in the ordinary way.

To insure the growth of a crop during a draught, especially corn and roots, subsoil as deep as possible. By doing so, the root will penetrate so deep as to be out of the reach of drought; and thus your crop will obtain food and moisture, while others not subsoiled will dry and starve. We noticed the past season that wherever the ground for corn was prepared by subsoiling, it produced at least twice as much as where not subsoiled.

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DOORS WILL CONSIST OF FIVE FEET BY EIGHT FEET.

DR. F. M. MILLER.

NOTICE.

THE WOODEN HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

One square from Western row Ferry Landing,

COVINGTON, KY.

This house has recently been opened for the reception of TRAVELERS AND BOARDEES.

The building is large and commodious, and well adapted for Public House, and the location is one of the most pleasant in the city.—The House, Furniture and Fixtures, are entirely new.

Drivers will consult their own interest by giving us a call, as we have fitted up scales for weighing stock, and also provided excellent enclosures with floors and water, for their accommodation, together with good stabling.

MORELAND & THOMPSON,

Jan. 16—1-1y. PROPRIETORS.

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber has on hand a very hand-some assortment of

JEWELRY,

consisting of Ladies' & Gentlemen's Breast-pins, of a very superior quality; also,

CUFF-PINS AND GOLD

BRACELETS,

EAR-RINGS,

of every description, all of the latest style, also

a fine lot of SILVER-WARE, and every other article in my line.

All of the above articles can be had

AT COST.

I also continue to repair Watches and Clocks

better than can be done elsewhere.

Jobs of all kinds neatly done without delay.

His shop is next door to Field & Holloway's store, where he can always be found ready to do all work that may be confided to him.

SAMUEL WHERRITT.

January 16.—1-1f.

A RUNAWAY FOR SALE.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, who is confined in

Lancaster County Jail, will be offered

for sale at the Court-house door in Loudon, on the

12th day of April next, to the highest

bidding, on a credit of six months; unless the

owner should appear before that time. Bond

with good security, to have the same paid and effect

of a neipkin bond, will be required of the buyer.

The dry rot in the apple is a disease of

more recent origin, for which we know no

sure remedy. As we have before